The Ashburton Dinner-More Apologies. The "Journal of Commerce" comes out with an article containing more apologies and explanations of the conduct of the committee on the Ashburton Dinner, which in some respects sets the matter in a new point of view; but which, as an apology, is one of the most remarkable and extraordinary we ever

new point of view; but which, as an apology, is one of the most remarkable and extraordinary we ever saw, and as such we give it.

The Ashburton Dinner.—Notwithstanding the explanations which have been made in regard to the accident nations which have been made in regard to the accident at the Ashburton dinner, by which the toast to the President of the United States was druck in silence, while that to the Queen of England was responded with three cheers, there are numerous papers which insist that the explananation is not satisfactory, and that there must have been a premeditated design to insult the nation in the person of those who were present at the dinner, that all true Americans may "know and mark them." We have before expressed our boile, founded upon evidence which is to us entirely satisfactory, that so far from the occurrence having been premeditated by the committee of arrangements, none more deeply regretted it than themselves, and to note was if more unexpected. Some members of the committee have stated this fact, substantially, under their own signatures. Nor do we suppose that the audience were in general any more in fault than the committee. Probably every man present, except the editor of the American, would have been ready to cheer "the President of the United States," if the signal had been given—or it might fairly be questioned whether the cheers would have belonged to the present incumbent, and not rather to the office riself, as representing the sovereignty of the nation. And further, it is not likely that any considerable portion of the company were so crazy with politics, as to effus an ordinary token of civility to President Tyler, in the presence of foreigners and the representatives of a oreign Court. It takes some time to get up steam on such in occasion, and the toast to the President being the first on the presence of foreigners and there representatives of a oreign Court. It takes some time to get up steam on such in existent in the tworst chance.

We think enough has been said a

this journal, admit that their conduct was grossly wrong, but endeavor to mend the matter by saying that it was accidental. Well, take this view of the case, upon their own showing, and what does it amount to? It shows that these men are utterly ignorant of the manners of gentlemen; it shows that they are utterly ignorant of customs of respeciable society; it shows that they are utterly igtorant of every thing necessary to be done on such an occasion as the late dinner. They are accidental gentlemen-possessed of accidental manners and accidental principles.

Yet these are the men who call themselves "merchant princes"-who arrogate to themselves the possession of all the respectability, good breeding, knowledge, practice, habits, and manners of gentlemen, that can be found in the city; and upon the strength of this impudent assumption, claim to be the exclusive leaders of " good society." At the same time they acted with a brutality, an ignorance, and presumption, that never was parallelled; giving as the sole reason for their disgraceful conduct, that it was purely " accidental."

This apology is the very worst that has yet been given; and at the same time it does not cover the ground-the great point in issue. This is merely an explanation-and a sorry one-of their conduct in connection with the toast. But what have the committee to say of the song? What apology or explanation do they intend to put forth on this point? What does Stephen Whitney say to that ong ? What opinion has Cornelius W. Lawrence of the sentiments in that song? How long would James Lee like to see Great Britain act as " Queen of the Sea ?" Does William B. Astor endorse the chorus of that song? Would George Griswold deire to see the assertions in that song put into full force on the high seas ? How could Benjamin L. Swan sit patiently and sing the sentiments in that song ! Did not Robert B. Minturn's better judgment tell him that the introduction of that song a that dinner was a great national insult? Probably James G. King, from his habits and associations, might have felt perfectly satisfied with the song but how could James Depeyster Ogden, Presiden of the Chamber of Commerce, assist in singing a song that was an insult to the whole country, and to this commercial community in particular?

Was that song intended, as it appears to have been for a commentary on the treaty? Is the chorus a truth or a lie !- Is the empire of the seas given up by us? Do we indeed hereafter intend to allow Great Britain to rule with a queenly sway over the ocean ! Are all the glorious victories and brilliant achievements of our young but gallant navy, during the last war, to go for nothing ? Isit for this that Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, Hull, Stewart and dozens or others, fought, bled and conquered a toe that up to their day was indeed invincible upon the sea? las it at last come to this, that we sit submissively at the foot stool of Great Britain, toss up our caps, and proclaim with glee that hereafter she shall be what she has always arrogantly claimed to be, "Oueen of the Ocean," the "High Police of the

If the song means any thing such is its meaning. If the toast is said to be an accidental affair, such was not the case with the song. It was deliberately prepared by a reverend clergyman, the pious father in God, the holy Mr. Muhlenburgh-it was imbued with the principles of those mea. It was sung with loud eclat by these "Merchant Princess" in the presence of the high and special representative of that so, called "Queen of the Ocean," preceded by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Potts, who was present through the whole of it, and invoked the blessings of Heaven on this interpretation of the treaty.

This is no little affair, as the Journal calls it. I is a most important matter. From the egg to the apple, "at ovo usque mala," it was nothing but a series of gross insults offered to the American people and their government in order to toady to the repre sentative of the British Government then at that

The fact is, that the whole thing was got up by a set of impudent and ignorant financiers, who have speculations on foot, and hopes and ends of their own to accomplish and obtain, which they thought could be best effected by thus depreciating their own country and extolling the government of this titled financier and money-leading lord. It was a mere stock-jobbing operation, in which they alone were cornered. A miserable trick-a juggle in which they attempted to sacrifice the proud name and the independence of the people of this country for the most paitry and mercenary of purposes.

We again call upon the committee for further explanations-and the American people and the American press for further commentary. Come, thun-

THAT TOAST-THREE CHEERS.-Charles King denies that he got up and proposed the "cheers to We never heard it asserted that Queen Victoria." ne did, before his denial, but knowing the chap, we are now inclined to believe he did. True or false -it is of no moment. He says he only "felt loathing when the President of the United States was proposed." That's enough.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT Gavernon. - The respective conventions have n minated Mr. Bouck for Governor, and Mr. D. S. Dickenson for Lieut. Governor, on the part of the locofocos , and Luther Bradish for Governor, and Millard Fillmore for Lieut. Governor, on the part of the whigs. Now clear the way, and let us have a fair fight.

MILE AND WATER .- The Bostonians talk of giving a dinner to Mr. Webster on the temperance pla This is on the regular poor house plan. If they do so, he will have to go and get a supper at some place where he can get a good horn of brandy and water, or he'll never be able to sleep after it.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST .- A subscription has recently been raised by the citizens of Green Bay, W. T., for the purpose of employing an agent to b stationed at the city of New York, to attend to forwarding emigrants out to that section

S-Senator Mangum of North Carolina will neither obey instructions from the Legislature of his State.

THE CROSHY STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL .- We offered vesterday an exposé of the "Stuyvesant Institute School of Medicine and Pharmacy," and explained the causes of its failure. We showed the sons of the rejection of all the Students educated at that establishment, who applied for admission into the naval medical service, and disclosed the utter destitution of this School, with respect to the means of affording a respectable medical education. W

now proceed to examine the Crosby street School. This establishment had fallen into rather a lethar gic state previous to the advent of the Stuyvesant phenomena. But in this instance the old adage opposition is the soul of business," was verified Stimulated to active and vigorous exertion, the old College of Physicians and Surgeons started from its supineness, and by the energy and liberality of its conduct, very soon eclipsed its young and blustering rival. A clinique was opened and conducted with great eclat, and instead of the disgraceful spectacle of fellow-professors abusing and blackguarding each other, as was the case at the Stuyvesant, the pro fessors at the old school manifested the most friend ly feeling, not only to each other, but to the whole body of the profession in the city. A spring course of lectures, at a merely nominal fee, was also given, and every facility afforded to the students in the acquirement of a sound education. The consequence was, that the students of the old school who presented themselves as candidates for admission into the naval medical service were sustained, and now fill the respectable stations of assistant surgeons in the navy of their country. This fact is, as may readily be supposed, very mortifying to the Stuyvesant Faculty. Mott and Pattison attempt to throw the blame on poor Phenomenon Bedford, who was, it seems, in the habit last winter of telling the students not to be afraid of the "green-room"he would guarantee that they would all get diplo mas. Ah! how criminal the conduct of the men who could thus deceive these unfortunate young men, and subject them to the sad mortification of being rejected by the naval board! What must have been the feelings of those misguided young men on finding the extent and consequences of the imposition and deception of which they had been made the victims! What must have been the feelings of their parents, guardians, and friends!

The Crosby Street School, we rejoice say, acted far otherwise. A few of their students who had not attended with diligence to their studies, were refused diplomas and ordered to prosecute their education with attention for another season. This was real kindness, and manifested a widely different spirit from that which extracted the last dollar from the poor student, and sent him unfit and unprepared to the Naval Board, then to find in the most painful manner that he had been deceived!

The Crosby Street School possesses the chief control of the Hospitals, Dispensaries and public charities of the city. Hence their students have opportunities of becoming acquainted with the nature o disease and its proper treatment. We have shown that the Stuyvesant gentlemen are sadly defective in this most important matter-that, in fact, they cannot give any clinical instruction. What stronger proof of this could be found, than that presented last winter by the attendance of the students of the new school at the cliniques of the old college? There, day after day, might have been seen scores of the poor starved students of the Stuvvesant, seeking knowledge in the great practical school of the college. The sentiments expressed by one of the most intelligent of the Stuyvesent students last winter, spoke volumes—"What good does it do us to see Mott exhibit his knives and ligatures: and will Bedford's stewed oysters and cider champaigne enable us to cure intermittent fever ?"

The Professors at the College of Physicians an Surgeons are men of character and respectability Dr. BECK's name is most honorably identified with the medical literature of his country; Dr. STEVENS enjoys a high and merited reputation as a surgeon, and is altogether far superior to Dr. Mott. Dr. Swerr, a lecturer at this School, is one of the most accomplished physicians in the country; his lectures, as reported in the Lancei, do him great credit. Drs Parker and Gilmen are men of talent, and are much revered by their students. Then the College is one of the oldest and most respectable in the land. A great number of our Army and Navy surgeons, and many of our oldest and most distinguished physicians were educated within its walls.

But enough has been said to place the merits of the two schools in a proper light. If any of the students who are coming from the country allow themselves to be imposed upon, they can now have no excuse. If they desire to be rejected at the naval board, and prefer the diploma of Drs. Bedford, Pattison and Sands, they are at liberty, of course, to do so; and instead of borrowing, to purchase better experience.

New Resources Garreres -The fall fachionable season begins to-night at New Brighton, with one of the most brilliant of balls, at the Pavillion, including a recherche supper, to which scores of the fashionable strangers now in town are going.

New Brighton is a peculiar place. After the crowd of fashion have left Saratoga, Newport, Rockaway, Catskill, West Point, Sharon, and Niagara, a gene ral concentration takes place in September and part of October, at New Brighton, to close the seasonwind up the summer's gaieties-and have one grand re-union before winter. There are about one hundred persons of both sexes at New Brighton, many of them in possession of youth, beauty, fortune and accomplishments. A great many are also going down from town-and at every ball there will be a crowd of visitors from the city that will create

In the bright month of September-or the gloriou nonth of October, there is no place in the wide republic, like New Brighton. The fine air-the de licious drives-the splendid hotel-the capital dinners-the lovely balls, and the proximity to the city, all tend to give it a facility of materials that o other place possesses. The first fall ball begins to-night; but we learn that preparations are making for a series of splendid tablaux vivansan elegant pic nic in the woods-and such pieces of gaiety which so distinguished New Brighton during the season of 1837, when Henry Lynch, Esq. was master of the revels, and opened the road to

The old days of New Brighton are at hand-and the next month will be a fearful time among the gay. The town is so full that hundreds on hundreds car he spared-and the steamers are regular in their trips to the Island of the gay and chivalric. So, be up and away.

POETRY AND POLITICS .- A small song book has een published, containing about a score of song heading up Harry Clay and heading off Captain Tyler. General Harrison was sung into the White Hopse-but we doubt whether the like can be done again. The next contest will be an appeal to reason and roasted eggs-not to songs and singed cats .-The day of mere prejudice is going.

BENEFIT TO THE SANTA FE MEN .- We are sorry hat this benefit comes off at the Bowery. Tha theatre is such a disgraced-contemptible place, that few will go, even for a good purpose. For once, we beg the public to overcome their eathing, and go to-night, to do one good deed.

JACOBIN CLUBS-JACOBIN DOCTRINES .- The watch men are organizing secret political clubs. They would do better to attend to their public duties. The whigs are organizing Clay clubs, and the locofocos all sorts of clubs. This is a Jacobin age-that's

CITY PARCELS DELIVERY .- A project of this kind has just been started, but we doubt whether it can succeed, or be carried into effect.

MUSICAL PROSCRIPTION.-Does Signor de Begnis intend to get up an Italian opera without Mrs. Sutton as prima donna? If he does, he'll find himsel mistaken in his hopes.

City Intelligence.

JUDGE LYNCH AND THE HABEAS .- The Bunn's, it is vell known are all wags, particularly Reub, but more particularly Bill, of the Register's office. Bill has been recently afflicted with a distressing felon or whitlow on one of his fingers that has nearly disabled him from the use of manual exercise and dourish of the goose quill, and while laboring under the effects of the pain was rushing through the Park yesterday, with a perfect looseness, when some inquisitive friend stopped him short, with

"How do you Bill? where are you going in such devil of a hurry?"

"Going, why I've got a cursed felon on my finger, and I'm going to hunt up Judge Lynch to obtain a writ of habeas corpus and have it discharged forth-

corder and Alderman Carman were told the joke this norning in the Court of Sessions, we really thought an explosion would take place, attended with serious effects. This is the best of the season-

The Man with the Carpet Bag.—On the 23d of August, Mr. John Heritage, of 97 Chapel street, employed a man named William Bruce, to convey a carpet bag to his lodgings containing clothing valued at \$20.75, and while on the way he stopped into a house, when Bruce sloped with bag and all. Nothing was seen or heard of the rogue until yesterday, when Mr. Heritage met him in the street neathy dressed up with the coat, pants, and shirt that y dressed up with the coat, pants, and shirt that were in the bag at the time he stole it. He was ful-

House Breaking.-No less than seven dwellings were broken open last evening in various parts of the city, by burglars, and considerable property sto-len. When do the Common Council intend to change the police system? or do the present party in power intend to wait until next spring, when they in all probability, will be relieved from the trouble?

DEALERS IN STOCKS .- On the 24th of August, Mr John Eckel, who keeps a fancy store at the corner of Mott and Bayard streets, missed sixteen satin stocks, eleven vest patterns, and twenty unfinished stocks, but could not trace the thief. Officers Fokkes and Drinker yesterday arrested a man named Robert Kriele, a German, who confessed the theft, and was committed.

the theft, and was committed.

QUITE A RUMPUS.—On Wednesday evening a party of street brawlers assembled in front of the house kept by Mrs. Clark, at 22 Read street, and demanded admittance, which was refused. Officers Sweet and Colvin, who were inside the house waiting to arrest a thief, were requested by the keeper of the house to go into the street and urge the men to disperse. While there a Mr. Mulligan, who resides next door, came into the street and threatened to call the watch, when one of the officers informed him that they were a part of the police. Some words followed, when Sweet and Mulligan came together, and while clinched, they both fell, and Mulligan's leg was broken. Complaint was entered against the officers for an assault, but it is presumed that they will be able to show they were first assaulted.

Another Wall Street Trick.-J. B. and Jesse Evans two of the ANOTHER WALL STREET TRICK.—J. B. Pollard and Jesse Evans, two of the evil geniuses that have presided over some of the small business of Wall street, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$1500 for defrauding Mr. Thomas Pitts, of this city, in August 1841, of a promissory note for \$500, drawn by John S. Bruen, and dated April 1st, 1841, payable in two years from date. They proposed to negotiate the note by paying Mr. Pitts \$1000 in bills of the broken Citizens' Bank of Maine, which they represented would be soon current, and that they had paid fifty cents on the dollar for them. In addition, they promised to lend him \$250 in current money for some of his immediate wants, which was not complied with. He received the bills and transferred the note, which they negotiated, and as he could neither recover any value for the bills of the bank, nor the note in return, finally concluded to make them suffer the penalty of the law, if there is law sufficient to punish such fraudulent transactions.

tions.

Mock Auction near the Fulton Market—Let Country People Beware.—The old Chatham street system of humbugging and robbing people is not yet, it would appear, exploded—notwithstanding the strenuous and almost incessant efforts of the public press to that end. A day or two since, a very respectable gentleman connected with the clerical profession in Brooklyn, was induced to enter the store of one William Henry M'Kenney, of 29 Fulton street, who hangs from his door a very enticing red flag, and dubs himself an auctioneer. The old system of offering bargains was resorted to, and our worthy clergyman soon became the dupe of the auctioneer and his agents—on the "watches and rings" principle. It is not necessary to enter into details as to how the purchaser was victimised; and for all present purposes, it may suffice to state and for all present purposes, it may suffice to state that a man named Degroot, one of M'Kenny's salesmen and factotums, together with a fellow named Totten (who offered himself in the double capacity of witness and surety for Degroot) were held to bail, by order of Justice Matsell, to answer the reverend gentleman's accusation before the General Sessions.

The fancy store of Mrs. Vanderpoel in Broadway, near the Stuyvesant Institute, was entered by false keys, yesterday morning, and almost every thing moveable carried off, to the amount of several hundred dollars. Where was the watch?

FORTIFICATIONS -Among others, the following ums have been appropriated for this harbor Fort Schuyler, New York harbor \$20,000
Castle William, New York harbor 5,000
South Battery; New York harbor 2,000
Fort Columbus, New York harbor 2,000
For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle
William, and South Battery, Governor's Island
Fort Hamilton, New York harbor 5,000
Fort Lafayette, New York harbor 12,006

THE MORMONS .- No doubt Joe Smith and the Mormons are sad sinners—yet we must say that we don't believe one half of John Cook Bennett's stories. and those we do believe gives us no great opinion of his morals or talents. We must tell the truth and

Mung News .- " Thirteen days later from Rio de Janeiro" was published in the "Express" of yesterday. Look in the "Herald" more than a week ago, and the same news will be found.

CHATHAM THEATRE.-This house, last night, was full, as usual, to witness the performances of J. R. Scott and Jim Crow Rice. To-night the new and beautiful drama of Morley Ernstein will be performed, together with two of Rice's amusing pieces.

OUR TRADE WITH NORTH WESTERN MEXICO.-A OUR TRADE WITH NORTH WESTERN MEXICO.—A gentleman from Santa Fe informs us that the expedition from Independence, Mo., consisted of thirty wagons and one hundred men, which would have been increased to sixty wagons and more than one hundred and fifty men, but for the sinking of the steamboat Lebanon. Two of the traders left our city yesterday on their way to New York city, to receive the insurance money upon the goods sent by receive the insurance money upon the goods sent by that boat, and others are expected daily at Indepen-dence, Mo., with a considerable quantity of the "Mexican castings." In May next the large cara-"Mexican castings." In May next the large caravan will arrive, with more than one million and a half of silver dollars, with which to purchase goods. These traders do not interfere in the quarrels between Mexico and Texas, and are not molested by either party—they have pursued the business of supplying Santa Fe, and the whole North Western portion of Mexico, with goods, for the past four years, with considerable profit.

Passengers by the Cleopatra.—As the Cleopatra was approaching Providence on Sunday, the Stonington ferry boat was seen coming in. Her passengers were hurried on board the railroad train, which set off immediately for Boston. Had the train waited but three minutes they could have taken the Cleopatra's passengers, who were obliged to go to Boston in stage coaches, and did not arrive there until 4 o'clock P. M. Capt. Dustan, we understand, immediately handed them back the money they would have had to pay for railroad fare, and invited them to breakfast on board the Cleopatra.—The handsome behavior of Capt. Dunstan is worthy of all commendation. f all commendation.

The Congressional Districts of the State.—
On the electoral vote of 1842 the whigs carried the following districts:—Nos. 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34—in all 20 districts. The locos the balance, 14 districts. On the Congress vote in the same year, the whigs carried all the above, except the 18th and 30th districts, 18 in all—the locos 16. On the Governor's vote in 1838, the whigs carried districts 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34—17 in all—the locos 17. On the Congress ticket the same year, the whigs, in addition to the above, carried the 10th district. THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

Joe Smith.—A late number of the Quincy Herald represents that Governor Carlin had been fairly whipped out in his attempts to arrest Smith and Rockwell; and adds that the Mormons will not give them up, but fight to the last.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ingraham.

SEPT. 8.—Furrier vs. Martin.—In the action for trespass, (alluded to yesterday) the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$40.

BY THE SOU THERN MAIL.

Raltimore. [Correspondence of the Herald.] BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1842. Disturbance at a Colored Camp Meeting. MR. EDITOR :-

There is a report currently circulating in the city, that a very serious disturbance took place yesterday at a colored Camp meeting, now being held on the lands of Mr. Jamison, about seven miles north of Baltimore. The fracas was occasioned, it is said, by the intemperance of some young men (white) with the blacks whilst engaged at their camp duties. It appears that the depredations were such as caused the ire of the darkies to rise such as caused the ire of the darkies to rise up, and that they set to work and gave their assailants a terrible beating, driving them entirely from the encampment, and so mutilating one of the party that he died soon after. Rumor goes, that his throat was cut with a common case knife. If this affair is as bad as reported, fears are entertained that something serious may grow out of it. I would modestly suggest the idea of inviting the colored worshippers of this country to hold their religious meetings in churches which have been built for the purpose. They will fare better, and do more good. I may be able to give further particulars to morrow.

morrow.

The body of Captain George Robinson, who was drowned a few days ago in the basin, was recovered

The Rev. Brother Maffitt commences his course of lectures to-night, at a quarter admittance. He is making have among the sinners. Some hundreds have been converted. He is truly mighty in the

cause of righteousness.

The tendency of flour is still to decline. A sale was made yesterday at \$4,44: the wagon price is reduced to \$4,25; wheat ranges at various prices from 45 to 100 cents, as per kind and quality: whis-key sells slowly at 20 cents for hhds. and 21½ a 22

cents for bbls.

The fair at the Law Buildings goes on gloriously.
The Museum is pretty well attended. Front Street
Theatre opens on Saturday next. A clear morning

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

RODERICK. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1842. There is still much difficulty and uneasines among our weavers. Arthur McCarrall, the man who was attacked by a party of weavers on Tuesday morning, in Adams street, in the city, and forced to quit work, vesterday took out warrants for some of the party. Constables Hayman and Morrison, of Spring Garden, proceeded to execute the warrants, when they were chased by a large party, the former very narrowly escaping without a broken head and limbs. During the afternoon a warrant was taken out by the party against McCarral, charg-ing him with stealing a bible from the colored ing him with stealing a bible from the colored church in St. Mary's street, at the time it was de-stroyed by fire, who was taken before Alderman McCleane, and committed to prison in default of

bail. The effect of the hard times, and the disorders The effect of the hard times, and the disorders among our operatives, is forcibly told in the voluntary application yesterday made the Mayer Cannon, by a weaver of the name of Fansten, to be committed to prison. He stated that five months ago he made a similar application, which at the time was granted; that he remained in prison the term of thirty days—that since then he had been endeavoring to make a living—that he recently got work at his trade, and that on Friday a part of his fellow workmen visited his place, tore his work from the loom, and violently abused him. He said that he had no means to gain a livelihood, could not bear to beg, would not steal, and was anxious under the beg, would not steal, and was anxious under the circumstances to find a refuge in prison. His face presented marks of violence at the time of his appli-

cation.

Last evening about ten o'clock, John Hoover, residing in Wood street above Sahuylkill Second, while in the act of going up stairs, fell down and disjointed his neck, from which injury he died a

disjointed his neck, from which injury he died a short time afterwards.

Yesterday morning, Bernard Murphy, belonging to a canal boat, was drowned in the Schuylkill, near the falls. He was drawn into the water by the towing line, and immediately disappeared. His body was, however, recovered.

The Penn Township Bank of this city, has resumed on its demand notes—few or none of which, by the way, are in circulation, having probably been bought in by the agents of the bank at a heavy discount. Its deposites and its "relief" notes, are still unredeemed. Reading Rail Road at the board today, was firm at 20. Cause of rise, demand from the east.

THEATRICAL.-The Park has got out of the straw" and is now doing well. The Chatham is brisk-Bowery gone-and the Olympic we fear is a-going.

visit. Edge had a splendid saloon on Wednesday, and his display of Fireworks was perfect-he certainly is number one in his beautiful and complicated art.

THAT FEJER MERMAID .- This half fish, half maid has produced an immense sensation here during the last few weeks. It remains at the American Muse um this week, after which the manager assures posi tively it cannot be seen. No person should fail to see it. Naturalists who believed the story of mermaids to be a fable are perfectly non plus'd, and acknowledge their error. The other attractions at the Museum this week are exceedingly rich, and how they can be afforded for 25 cents puzzles us. Two performances take place here daily.

To Sensible Citizens. WE KNOW FROM WHAT WE SEE AND el, that the animal body, is in its organs and func tions, subject to derangement, inducing pain and tending to its destruction. In this disordered state, we observe nature providing for the re-establishment of order, by exciting some salutary evacuation of the morbific matter, or by some other operation, which escapes our imperfect senses and researches. In some cases she brings on a

risis by the bowels, at others by sweating, &c. &c Now experience has taught us that there are certain ibstances, by which, applied to the living body, laternally or externally, we can at will produce the same evacuations, and thus do in a short time, what nature ould do but slowly, and do effectually what she migh not have strength to accomplish. When then we have seen a disease cured by a certain sarunan evacuation, should that disease occur again, we may count upon cu-ring it by the use of such substance, as we know bring about the same evacuation, which we had before observed

to cure a similar disease.
It is in consequence of the power which the BRANDRETH PILLS exert upon the whole system, that makes them so univer sally beneficial. It is because they impart to the body the power to expel disease without leaving any evil effect. As a general Family Medicine

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are,it is believed by the Proprietor, superior to every other offered to the public. And when the manner of preparing the ingredients of which they are composed shall be pub-licly known, the public will be of the same opinion. ome three months ago Dr. Brandreth entered a CAVEAT with a general statement of the manner in which he pre-pares his extracts from the roots of various plants, and in bout six weeks afterwards out comes a New Extract of Sarsafarilla, and a machine is spoken of. Now it is rather singular that this method should not have been iscovered until after Doctor Brandreth's statement had been filed in the Patent Office. No machine was ever used until Dr. B. Brandreth invented the one he ises. When the patent shall have been fully secured England, and on the Continent of Burope, then the pab-lic will have the manner of preparing the ingredients o the Brandreth Pills fully explained, and a model of the machine used in the processs exhibited. But this he will add—that there is more of the active principle of Sarsa-parilla in one twenty-five cent box of his pills, than in two dollar bottles of any fluid extract of Sarsaparilla on earth, unless the Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same man ner that Dr. Brandreth prepares his Sarsaparilla and the

other ingredients forming a component of the BRANDRETH'S PILLS. THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at 25 cents box, at 241 Broadway, 274 Bowery, 185 Hudson st.,

The public will do well to be careful where they purchase in the Bowery. Remember 274 Bowery Entered according to act of Congress.

OF BROTHER JONATHAN-Nine costly engrav ings.—Literary contents for Saturday, September 10th.—Hector O'Halloran; the Commissioner; Mary O'Brien, a tale from Ainsworth; the Tragedian's Trunk; the Tear Drop, an original translation; Starvation Riots in Ireland, illustrated; the Last Coffin; Thisba Listening at the Wall, illustrated; Literary Notices, Reviews; Foreign News; News of the Week, &c. Price 6 cents a copy—\$3

Wall, illustrated; Literary Notices, Reviews a copy—\$3 a year. Office, 162 Nassau street.

The Publishers of the Brother Jonathan issue every fortinght a New Novel, in a double or quadruple number of this paper, the uniform price of which is twelve-and-a half cents. Subscriptions to the Novels will be taken separate from the paper itself, and can be sent to any part of the Union by mail, at the regular rates of newspaper postage. Persons sending to the Publishers, by mail, one dollar, will receive Ten New Novels, in a beautiful and convenient form for preservation. The last novel published is "The Tempter and the Tempted," which is admitted to be the most interesting work of fiction of the current year. On Thursday next will be issued a curious, original work, entitled the "Adventures of Obadiah Oldbuck, wherein are duly set forth the Crosses, Chagrins, Calamities Checks, Chills, Changes and Circumgirations by which his courtship was attended—showing, also, the issue of his suit, and his sepousal to his ladye love." Illustrated with one hundred and ninety eight engravings. Price, as usual, 12½ cents.

ig NEWS! NEWS!!—English Newspapers—"Bell's
Lite in London," " Illustrated News," the "Squib," "Satarist," "Punch," "Dublin Warder," etc.
Irish and Scotch Newspapers with the above are received
by every steamer, and for sale. Subscriptions also received. Residents in Canada will find it to their interest
to send their orders here and save further trouble.
A letter bag for the Liverpool steamers is kept at this
office, and despatched to Boston by special express. Persons desirous of sending letters will ensure their safe and
prompt delivery by depositing them here.
The "Artist," a Ladies Book, \$3 per annum, is always
on sale at this office, agents supplied at a reasonable discount. All orders should be addressed
E. B. TUTTLE, News Office,
No. 4 Ann street, N. Y.

fig- WHEAT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BUSHEL in Illinois, just the price of a box of Sherman's Lozenges for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, worms, headache, palpitation, and sea-sickness. The Doctor ought to bring down the price of his lozenges to correspond with the times. But so long as he can seil all he makes, we doubt whether he will alter his course. 106 Nassau street is as good as a gold mine to him.

OF DR. HENRY'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP IS COM

posed of articles entirely from the vegetable kingdom, and it acts solely by its wonderful purifying properties. That it so acts is proved from the fact that persons who have taken the syrup and at the same time have had some other disease in the system with rheumatism, have been surprised to find all go off together. A gentleman at Westchester is now giving the syrup to his young son for Serotula, or King's Evil, and he is recovering rapidly. Mrs. Smith, No. 11 York street, is also giving it to her son, a young man about eighteen years old, who is getting well. This has been a most deplorable case of Scrotula. Mr. Lawrence, 69 North Moore street, was cured of the Rheumatism, and at the same time of a cough which he had been troubled with for more than a year. A young lady, a school teacher, corner of Essex and Stanton streets, has been cured of an imetuate sick or nervous headache, which she has had for twenty years. Previous to using the syrup she never escaped an attack longer than two days—oftener she had it every day. She has not now had an attack since the first part of July, the time she commenced the syrup. She can be seen at any time there during school hours. We mention these instances to show the wonderful purifying powers of this medicine and its congeniality to the human system. But it is in rheumatism that we boast of it, and here we say it is not only unequalled but no other medicine approaches it in efficacy. For certificates of cures in this disease we refer the public to the back numbers of the Herald, Sun, Atlas, Times, &c., where will be found more than thirty, with street and number, of those who have been perfectly cured by this remedy. In this city it is for sale at No. 286 Bowery, corner of Houston street. In Brooklyn, at Stewart's, No. 75 Fulton st, and in Newark, at Trippe's, No. 298 Broad st.

GF-OH, NOBLE POWER, THY REIGN IS HERE—
New York, July 7, 1842.

Gents—My wife has been afflicted for the last two or three years with a severe cough, accempanied with a great pain and bleeding at the lungs. The cough has been so severe at times that during the paroxysms of coughing, the blood would fly from her mouth and nostrils. She made trial of numberless remedies, and her physicians pronounced her case incurable. But luckily last winter she made use of your invaluable compound Hoarhound Candy, and the result was such as to leave a happy impression upon her mind of its efficacy and virtues. I am happy to say that Pease's Hoarhound Candy performed a radical cure, when all other attempts failed.

I am your most obedient servant,
DAVID W. PIERCY, 48 Delancy street,
and 9 Spruce street.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Son, 45 Division st.
Agents—Rushton & Aspinwall, 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 88 William street; Clark, corner Hudson and Grove streets; Elton, 98 Nassau street; Kiersted, 529 Broadway; Owen, 3 Sixth avenue; Godfrey, 31 Carmine street. OF OH, NOBLE POWER, THY REIGN IS HERE-

the ALETTER FROM JOE SMITH.—Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah!—he! he! he! Yesterday, while the glorious sun was shedding its million rays on the dead, the living, the old, the ugly, the gay, the wretched, and the broken-hearted of God's creatures, in walked the "tuppenny postman," with a letter to neighbor Jones. Here it is, read, do, dear sir—"Nauvoo, Aug 9, 1842. I am desired by two ladies to request you will send five dollars' worth of the articles mentioned in the following notice; several have used them in this Modern Zion, and say that their excellence is superhuman; the ladies look more lovely than angels after using them; and the men more than handsome. I think you ought to be rewarded in the next world for massing its beings so beautiful in this. Yours, sincerely, Joe Smith, jr." This is great; Joe wants to make the young and old besutiful and handsome.

a-going.

Pants and Politics.—Luther Bradish wears the the neatest pants in Broadway. Is not that good reason to make him governor? D—n the expense.

Niblo's.—The Ravels and troupe in three entertainments this evening. The new pantomime still attracts full gardens, and from all appearances will continue to do so for some time to come. The secret of the matter is, it is so well brought out—parties having once seen it, are sure to repeat their visit. Edge had a splendid saloon on Wednesday in the second of the second

Sold by Jones, Sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street.

Agents, 8 State street, Boston; 87 Dock street, Philadel-phia, and 139 Fulton street, Boston.

The Genuine Extract of Sarsaparilla. Prepared by THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

OF THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN THE MATERIA

Medica, of which so many spurious and inert preparations, have been offered, as Sarsaparilla. Indeed, many
members of the medical profession go the length of denying in toto, the efficacy of this invaluable drug, and
they have been led to this disbelief of its virtues, by the
wretched mixtures which have been and are at present
palmed on the public, as genuine extracts of the article.

The College desire no stronger and more intelligible
proof of the worthlessness of these mixtures, than that
evidence which is afforded by the very advertisements of
their manufacturers. The frequent extravagant puffs
which are thrust before the publig bear on their front the
impress of the most impudent quackery. Powers are ascribed to Sarsaparilla which it does not really possess, and
certificates of alleged cures, represented to have been effected by its use, are paraded at length, whilst every
educated physician, well knows that no such results could
by any possibility have followed from the use even of the
most carefully prepared extracts of Sarsaparilla.

It is under these circumstances, and in accordance with
their extended plan of suppressing all descriptions of midical imposture, that the "College of Medicine and Pharmacy" offer to the notice of the public,

The Gesurus Extract of Sarsaparilla.

This article has been prepared at great expense, according to the new process of the Parisian pharmaceutists, and
is confidently denominate I the ensy really valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla now offered for sale in this country.

Together with the active principle of the Sasilas officivalis—the best species of the root—the College have incorporated that peculiar modification of sugar, which has
been termed glycyrrhizin. In the "Extracts" of the nostrum-venders and certain druggists, the common extract
of liquorice is the chief ingredient, and can readily be detected. But it is proper to state that in most cases this
evaporated

" In Cases of HALF A-DOZEN BOTTLES, 6 00.

" ONE DOZEN " 6 00.

Cases forwarded to all parts of the Union.

N. B.—A very liberal discount to wiolesale purchasers.

By order of the College,

W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Principal office of the College, 97 Nas 00- THE KREMLIN DINING SALOONS, NO. 111

(g)—THE RREMLIN DINING SALOONS, NO. 111
Broadway, corner of Thames street, opened on a strictly
European plan. At this unique establishment, breakfast,
dinners and suppers can be procured at seasonable hours.
The daily bill of fare is made up from every delicacy the
markets aflord, and at moderate charges.
Particular regard has been paid to the selection of wines
for these saloons. Private parties can be served in the
private rooms. for these saloons. Private parties can be private rooms.

N. B. - A variety of soups ready at 11 o'clock A. M.

Correction.-It was John H. Coster, and not John G. Coster, that has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
The College of Medicino and Pharmacy,
Established for the Suppression of Quackery,
(107-BEG TO INFORM ALL PERSONS DESIROUS
of obtaining medical advice, that on remitting the sum of
one dollar, with a statement of their case, they will be
supplied with one dollar's worth of appropriate medicine,
and a letter of advice containing full directions as te diet,
regimen, &c. All letters must be post paid. Address

W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Principal Office of the College of Medicine and
Pharmacy, 97 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B.—The Consultring Physician is daily in attendance
at the private consulting rooms of the College. Hours
from 10 till 2 o'clock.

from 10 till 2 o'clock.

(G)— A ROUSING NUMBER.—The New World of Saturday, Septemper 10, will be sought after and read with delight. Among an immense variety of articles will be found Expiation, a tale by the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, and one of the most thrilling and pathetic we have ever read. The Miser's Daughter—three new chapters of this excellent Romance, in which the plot thickens, and many exciting adventures occur. Letter from F. J. Grund, Esq.—Contents:—Guizot, The Regency, French Politics, Taxation, Louis Phillippe, Syria, Russia England, Spain, &c. Remarkable Vision of Charles XI of Sweden. Also many other extracts from our Foreign Files. Letter from Naples. New Medical Movement, Review of Dr. Manley's Strictures on Dr. Smith. To Smoke or not to Smoke. Original Poetry. Scrap Book very copious. Foreign News. Letter from McLeod, &c. Office, 30 Ann street, N. Y. Terms, \$3 per annum in advance, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents single.

for CHATHAM THEATRE.—The successful drama dorley Ernstein is performed again to-night, in con-nection with Rice's laughable farce of "Black Pompey, or False Alarms," and the melo drama of the "Forty

The ves."

Herald Bulletin of News: kept at the north-west corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. On the arrival of the morning meils, at eight o'clock, A. M.—and also of the evening mails, at four o'clock, P. M., the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, may be found on the Herald Balletin Board, at this corner. Let every wayfarer stop and read. Advertisements of all kinds taken at the office.

Herald General Printing Office. The General Printing Office, capable of doing all sorts of printing, such as books, pamphlets, bills, cards of all descriptions, is now open at the Herald Buildings, entrance from Nassau street—Joseph Elliott, Printer.

MONEY MARKET

Thursday, September 8-6 P. M.
The transactions at the Stock Board were small to day, and prices were heavy. Illinois 6's fell † per cent; Kentucky 6's † ; Delaware and Hudson † ; Farmers' Loan ; Mohawk ?; Stonington rose 1 per cent. A sale of United States 6 per cent stock was made yesterday at 101, having over 1 per cent interest accumulated on it. This fact was published by the Express, with great glorification, as the effect of the new tariff, the sale being repre ented at a premium, when really at a discount. The fact is, that effect, supposed to be produced by the tariff, has already passed away. Some dealers put up the prices of their goods, but they cannot realise. People will not submit to the high prices, being convinced that the duties will be modified at the coming session of Congress. Meantime, dealers buy only to supply immediate wants,

and importers do not order goods more than sufficient scarcely to keep up their assortment. They are convinced that stocks now here are greater than are necessary—while the foreign market for domestic produce is so re stricted. This being the state of affairs, the Government revenues will be very small; and when importations are wanted for the spring trade, the mercantile community will put forth their energies, and compel a modification of present rates. The idle clamor, got up in relation to the increased employment given to workmen in the manufactories, is pure stage trickery. Many factories reduced their work, and discharged their hands in order to produce an effect in procuring the passage of the tariff. Now that the object is obtained, the re-employment of those hands is ascribed to the good effect of the tariff, when the truth is, domestic goods are lower than ever, and likely to be still worse, for the reason that the foreign demand fo produce is cut off by excluding foreign goods in payment. The following table will show the prices of the leading articles of domestic goods in the Boston market, at diff rent periods ---

PRICES OF LOWELL MANUFACTURES AND OF UPLAND COT

These prices show the fact, that if there has been cause of complaint heretofore, there is no cause for glorification now from any actual improvement in prices. The fact is, however, that at these low prices, with corresponding rates for raw materials, the manufacturers do better than in 1839, when prices were 20 per cent higher than now. and render them less prosperous in the end.

There is much indignation expressed among the holders of bills of Vermont broken safety fund banks, and with good reason. It is now three years since that most atro-cious concern, the Essex Bank of Guildhall, tailed. Its assets were taken from the creditors by proceedings in Chancery, on the application of the Bank Commissioners. What has become of those assets? The bill holders have never received a cent. The Vermont safety fund is a most ridiculous humbug—not one dollar of it is in exista failing bank are drawn into the hands of commi from whom they are never recovered. Instead of the a guarantee of safety, it is a mere notice that the conce s marked as a victim to the spoilers. All such bills should be avoided. The Legislature of Vermont, for the hono of the State, should take prompt and active measures to investigate the misdeeds that have been practised by the Bennington, Essex, and other Banks, and take measures to prevent such doings for the future.

The defalcations that take place among the employees of banks, brokers, and monied institutions, can be no matwhen not silent, the paliating publications of most of the city papers," in relation to the enormous bubbles that have of late exploded, involving men of "high stations, extensive connections, wealth and influence," in transaction of the most bare-faced and atrocious rascality. The last exposure, that of the American Life and Trust Company, was one, the attempted justification of which is enough to corrupt all and every person engaged in the managemen of monied concerns in trust for others. Here is a concern with a capital of \$2,000,000, the subscriptions of a large number of individuals, fails outright. On examining its assets we find that W. H. Seward, John Duer, Daniel Webster, Charles A. Davis, with fifteen other individuals have seized and divided among themselves \$1,177,600 of the capital. These people have borrowed \$3,500,000 in London, and mortgaged themselves, their bonds, mortgages, and promises, in payment. The Secretary of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New York, are pledged for dishonored bonds to London brokers. The publication of this fact is called, by that superb specimen of "pride in rags," who edits the New York Ame rican, an "unwarrantable exposure of a private concern."
This identical personage, with the same clique who have divided the spoils of that devoted company, were the instruments of procuring the indictment, in 1826, of indi-viduals connected with the Life and Fire Co. of that day, some of whom were sent to the State Prison. If thou persons were deserving of indictment and punishment, how much more deserving of it are the perpetrators of the frightful frauds which are daily "palliated and justified" by a corrupt and venal press.

W. H. Seward has published a long letter, in which he

seeks to mystify his connection with shinplaster Schermerhorn in the Chautauque land speculation. He endea-vers to make it appear, of course, that he did it from purely disinterested motives, merely to benefit the "dear people"-nothing more. The officers of the U. S. Bank en tered the cotton market from purely patriotic motives. losses upon the Bank for the same reason. Governor Seward's operation was simply this: He with his partners bought of the Holland Land Company a certain track land in Chautauque County, on which there were settlers who were paying for their farms as they could earn the money; when their farms were paid for they received their deeds. In the very hey-day of paper speculation Seward & Co. came forward and bought the whole track over the heads of the settlers, as he states for \$500,000.-Part of this tract was settled and part unsettled. The ob ject was then to make the settlers pay for the whole track out of their labor, and leave the unsold lands in the hands of Seward & Co. as their part of the speculation. The claims of the Holland Company upon the settlers were not in a negotiable form; therefore Seward & Co. first agreed with the Company that they should take bonds of the American Life and Trust in payment for the lands.— They then went to the Life and Trust, and agreed to give the mortgages of the settlers, bearing interest, for th Company's bonds. They then went to the settlers and wheedled them into taking full titles for their farms, and giving bonds and mortgages for the balance due. To pay hese bonds and the interest on them, thesettlers were to toil and sweat, and when they were paid they would be in possession of their own little farms ; but Seward & Co. would also be in possession of a large track, for which they had doze nothing but cajole the "dear people." The next step was to render these lands more valuable by wheedling and coaxing the whole State to spend \$10,000,000 m building the Eric Railroad—which "noble work,"